THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1833. NUMBER 73.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employmen. will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

CITY DISPENSARY,
Physicians' Prescription, and
FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,

No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh: a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,

Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 *Market, between* 3*d &* 4*th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners' Office, in the city of Pittsburgh, until Tuesday, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, for the erection of a Bridge across Montour's Run, at Guy's Fulling Mill, where a state road from the line of the state of Virginia, to or near to Gen. Wm. Marks', crosses the same, to be completed in a substantial and workmanlike manner; floor, plank, sheeting, and studding, found by the county; to be roofed and weatherboarded complete. A plan and specifications can be seen at any time, by calling at the Commissioners' Office, aforesaid. By the Board. D. DRENNEN, Cl'k.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, } 3t.
May 14, 1833. }

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

HEMP.

RECEIVED, per steamer Lady Byron, 25 bales prime Kentucky Hemp, and for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 21—3t

MACKEREL.

300 BARRELS and half barrels No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, 1832, of the best Boston brands—on consignment, and for sale low by LEWIS HUTCHISON & Co.

May 21—3t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—

French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh. April 9. 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or

WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞ The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

REMOVAL.

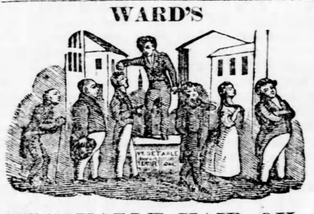
Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞ The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

ROBERT WATSON, vs. Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. Jno. Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, William Pentland, and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney, and Anne his wife.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Alleghe-ny county of June Term, A. D. 1833: No. 208. Breve de partitione faciendа.

THE defendants, above named, and all others concerned, will take notice that by virtue of the above described writ, I will hold an inquisition upon the property described in said writ, on Thursday the 30th inst at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making a partition of the said property among the said plaintiff, and defendants, in the manner that I am commanded by the said writ, at which time and place the said defendants, and all others, may attend, if they think proper so to do.

The property described in the said writ, is as follows, viz: All that piece of land situate partly in the city of Pittsburgh, and partly in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, being that portion of the northernmost of the two lots numbered nine in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, dec'd., late of the said county, which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants, bounded by the public road, as laid out, in pursuance of an order of Court, A. D. 1827, by lots, Numbers Two, Three, and Seven in the said plan, and by a line running parallel with, and at the distance of ten feet from, the Northernmest boundary line of the said lot number Nine.

All that certain other piece of land, situate in the said township of Pitt, being the whole of the southernmost lot, number nine, as described in the said plan, annexed to the last will and testament of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, and being also that portion of the land formerly occupied by Philadelphia street, and of the northernmost of the said two lots numbers nine, contained between the aforesaid new road, the said southernmost lot, number nine, and the lines of the said southernmost lot, number nine, produced until they meet the said new road, which said piece of land is the same that was conveyed to the said plaintiff and defendants by the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, recorded in book T, 2, page 23, &c. and also, by an agreement bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27, &c.

WM. LECKY, Sheriff.

May 17—3t

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

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The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors, for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Jacob Forsyth	George Miltenberger
Thomas Scott	Michael Tiernan
Wm. Holmes	James Kelley
Sam'l Smith	Geo. Ogden
James S. Craft	Thomas S. Clarke
Cornelius Darragh	Sam'l Pettigrew
Samuel Church	Geo. A. Cook
Wm. B. Foster	James Adams, Jr.
Wm. Marks	David Lynch
Wm. Stewart, merch.	James B. Irwin
Charles H. Israell	Robert S. Cassat
Wm. Robinson, Jr.	Humphrey Fullerton
Edward D. Gazzam	Samuel Walker
Wm. Eichbaum	Andrew Watson
Samuel Fahnestock	Robert C. McFarland
Wm. M. Carlisle	Richard Gray
Josiah King	John Sampson.

May 21, 1833—t3J

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3.—3m.]

New Views on the Trinity,

IN a series of Letters, addressed to Professor Stuart, of Andover—by Rev. J. W. Lowrei. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 14—4t

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not excee

POETRY.

There are the deep affection and fervor, which none but a MOTHER'S heart may knew, in the subjoined feeling Stanzas.

THE LITTLE HAND.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Thou wak'st my baby boy from sleep,
And through its silken fringe
Thine eye, like violet, pure and deep,
Gleams forth in azure tinge.
With frolic smiles and gladness meek,
Thy radiant brow is drest;
While fondly to thy mother's cheek
Thy little hand is prest.

That little hand! what prescient wit
Its history may discern,
Ere time its tiny bones shall knit
With manhood's sinews stern?
The artist's pencil shall it guide,
Or spread the snowy sail?
Or hold the plough with rural pride,
Or ply the sounding flail?

Through music's labyrinthian maze,
With thrilling ardor rove;
Or weave those tender, tuneful lays,
That beauty wins from love?
Old Coke or Blackstone's learned tome
With weary toil explore;
Or trim the lamp, in classic dome,
Till midnight's watch be o'er?

The pulse of languid sickness press,
Or such high honor gain
As in the pulpit raised to bless
A pious listening train?
Say, shall it find the cherished grasp
Of friendship's fervor cold;
Or starting, feel the envenomed clasp
Of treachery's serpent fold?

Or linked in hallowed union, blest,
Of changeless love benign,
Press some fair infant to thy breast,
As thou dost cling to mine?
But oh! may the Almighty Friend,
From whom our being came,
This dear and powerless hand defend,
From deeds of guilt and shame.

From cruel war's discolored blade,
From withering penury's pain;
From dark oppression's direful trade,
And from the miser's gain.
Grant it to dry the tears of wo,
Wild folly's course restrain;
The alms of sympathy bestow,
The righteous cause maintain.

Write wisdom on the wings of time,
E'en 'mid the morn of youth,
And, with benevolence sublime,
Dispense the light of truth.
Discharge a just and useful part,
Through life's uncertain maze,
Till coupled with an angel's heart,
It strikes the lyre of praise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAY'S TREATY.

Mr. Jay arrived at London about the middle of June, 1794. The memoirs then proceed to say—

"Lord Grenville was commissioned by the king to treat with Mr. Jay, and the sincerity and candor of the two negotiators soon led to a degree of mutual confidence that both facilitated and lightened their labors. Instead of adopting the usual wary, but tedious mode of reducing every proposition and reply to writing, they conducted the negotiation chiefly by conferences, in which the parties frankly stated their several views, and suggested the way in which the objections to those views might be obviated. It was understood that neither party was to be committed by what passed in these conversations; but that the propositions made in them might be recalled or modified at pleasure.

In this manner the two ministers speedily discovered on what points they could agree, where their views were irreconcilable, and on what principles a compromise could be effected.

The period at which this negotiation was commenced added not a little to the difficulties in which it was involved, and exacted from the American envoy an unusual degree of circumspection.

On his arrival in England, the revolutionary phrenzy in France was at its height. Robespierre was reveling in all the wantonness of unbridled power; and the French people, the unconscious vassals of a bloody tyrant, were perpetrating acts of cruelty and impiety, which excited the astonishment and abhorrence of all who duly estimated the claims of humanity and the obligations of religion. With this people the British monarch was waging a war, in which he was supported by the enthusiastic co-operation of his own subjects, and by the alliance of Russia, Austria, Spain, and Sardinia. Although in this war the United States were professedly neutral, yet it was well known that the sympathies of a large portion of their citizens were enlisted on the side of France, and that they were with difficulty restrained by their government from violating the duties of neutrality.—The late proceedings of Congress, also, had tended but little to conciliate the good will of England. The American war, and the consequent independence of her colonies, had moreover wounded the pride of Britain, and engendered feelings towards the United States unpropitious to the present negotiation. The extent of her resources, the number of her allies, the nature of the war in which she was engaged, and her resentments towards the United States, all combined to indispose Great Britain either to acknowledge the wrongs she had committed, or to make reparation for them.

Mr. Jay, moreover, arrived at a moment of national rejoicing for a splendid victory which had just been achieved by Lord Howe over the French fleet. If under all these circumstances he had affected a republican sternness, and a disregard of the usual courtesies of courts; if in a lofty tone he had denounced the aggressions of Britain, and threatened her with the vengeance of the American republic, unless she instantly complied with all his demands, his mission would have terminated abruptly, and a war with England, and an alliance with France, would have been the bitter fruits of his imprudence. The temper and dispositions with which he conducted this negotiation are disclosed in an official despatch to Mr. Randolph, the American Secretary of State.

'I shall persevere in my endeavors to acquire the confidence and esteem of this government, not by improper compliances, but by that sincerity, candor, truth, and prudence which, in my opinion, will always prove to be more wise and more effectual than finesse and chicane. Formal discussions of disputed points should, in my judgment, be postponed, until the case becomes desperate; my present object is to accommodate, rather than to convert or convince. Men who sign their names to arguments, seldom retract. If, however, my present plan should fail, I shall then prepare and present such formal, and at the same time such temperate and *firm* representations, as may be necessary to place the claims and conduct of the two governments in their proper points of view.'

The British spoliations upon American commerce had arisen from a series of orders in council, evidently at variance with the rights of neutrals; and under these orders, not only had American property to a prodigious amount been captured, but frequent seizures had been made, which were not expressly authorized by them, and which therefore led to a tedious and expensive course of litigation in the English courts of admiralty.

It will be readily conceived, that Great Britain would with great reluctance acknowledge before the world, that in issuing these orders she had transgressed the laws of nations, and as a proof of her penitence, restore the booty she had taken. Mr. Jay was too well versed in the knowledge both of courts and of human nature, to ask for humiliating concessions; and yet the chief object of his mission was to obtain compensation for these outrages; and he well knew that unless this point was effected, war must ensue. He proposed that commissioners should be appointed, who, upon due investigation, should award compensation for all American vessels and property that had been illegally captured and condemned during the existing war, '*under color*' of authority and commissions derived from the king, and for which no redress could be obtained in his majesty's courts. This course, while it saved the pride of England, would effectually secure the rights of American claimants.—The proposition was accepted, and it was agreed that four commissioners should be appointed, two by the king, and two by the President and Senate. These four were to appoint a fifth, but if they could not agree in their choice, then the commissioners on each side were to nominate a person, and one of the persons thus nominated was to be selected by lot. These five commissioners were to meet in London, and to decide all claims that came before them, 'according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, *and the laws of nations*.'—This last condition virtually abrogated the orders in council, as affording any justification for the captures made under them.

The next object of attention was the differences existing between the two countries in relation to the infractions of the treaty of peace. We have already seen that, contrary to the stipulations of this treaty, certain negroes had been taken from New York, by the British, on the conclusion of the war; and certain military posts, which were to have been evacuated, were still garrisoned by British troops. The treaty had also been disregarded on the part of the United States, by certain legal enactments, which prevented British creditors from recovering their just debts.

The treaty had stipulated that his Britannic Majesty should, with all convenient speed, withdraw his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the United States, without "*carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants.*"—The British minister insisted that the purport of these words was to secure the American inhabitants from depredation, not to entitle them to the restitution of property they had lost by the fortune of war; and he denied that the negroes in question were, at the time they were carried away, any more the property of their former masters, than the ships or horses that had been taken in battle.

This reasoning, whether conclusive or not, had too much semblance to truth to justify Mr. Jay in maintaining its fallacy at the hazard of breaking off the negotiation. Lord Grenville peremptorily refused to make any compensation whatever for these negroes; and when it is recollected, that the American negotiator, by waving this claim and pursuing the other and more important objects of his mission, finally obtained for his countrymen many millions for the losses they had sustained on the ocean, and saved to them many more millions by averting an impending war, few will be disposed to censure his conduct.

The case of the negroes being thus disposed of, the breach of the treaty on the part of the United States, in obstructing the collection of British debts, remained to be corrected, before the evacuation of the posts could be decently demanded.

It is true that, under the new constitution, the federal courts were open to British creditors, and that they there found the justice which had been refused to them before. But the federal courts had been established only for the last six years, and various debts had been previously lost by the inability of the creditors to recover them,—the debtors having become insolvent, removed, or died. In these cases the courts could afford no relief, and the British government claimed reparation. Mr. Jay acknowledged the justice of the claim, and provided for its satisfaction. He prepared an article, which was inserted in the treaty, stating that "whereas it is *alleged* by divers merchants and others, his majesty's subjects," that they had sustained various losses by the legal impediments they had experienced in collecting debts in America, due to them before the war, it was agreed that commissioners should be appointed in the same manner as those already mentioned, who should award full compensation for losses for which compensation could not be obtained in the ordinary course of justice.

The British were thus deprived of all pretence for retaining the posts, and it was agreed that they should be surrendered on or before the 1st June, 1796. The settlers and traders within the jurisdiction of the posts were to be permitted to remain and to enjoy their property without becoming citizens of the United States, unless they should think proper to do so.

Several British vessels had been captured by French privateers illegally armed in American ports, and some had even been taken in the waters of the United States. Washington had, in 1793, admitted the obligation of the United States to make compensation for these captures; and it was now agreed, that all claims of this nature should be settled by the commissioners to whom claims for British spoliations had already been referred.

The complaints on either side being thus amicably and honorably adjusted, Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville proceeded to arrange the future intercourse between the two governments, on principles of justice, humanity, and mutual convenience.

The United States and the Canadas, being separated partly by an imaginary line, and partly by navigable waters, it became important to promote harmony and good neighborhood on the frontiers, and therefore to afford to each party such mutual accommodations as their local situation required. Hence it was agreed that the inhabitants might freely pass by land or inland navigation into the territories of the two parties, and carry on trade with each other; and that the duties on goods thus introduced should be the same as those paid by the citizens of the country into which they were imported.

As doubts existed respecting parts of the boundary line fixed by the treaty of peace, provision was made for settling them by surveys to be made by commissioners appointed for that purpose. Lands held by the subjects and citizens of the two parties in the territories of the other, were confirmed to them and their heirs.

A proposition had been lately made in Congress to sequester British debts. Mr. Jay revolted from this attempt to extend the miseries of war, and especially by acts of injustice and perfidy. He therefore inserted in the treaty an article declaring that neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor moneys which they might have in the public funds, or in public or private banks, should ever, in any event of war or national differences, be sequestered or confiscated; "it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority, on account of national differences or discontent."

The original draught of the treaty prepared by Mr. Jay, and submitted to Lord Grenville, contained the following article.

"It is agreed, that if it should unfortunately happen that Great Britain and the United States shall be at war, there shall be no privateers commissioned by them against each other." Humanity must deplore that this article did not receive the sanction of the British minister. Had it been adopted, the example set by two such powerful maritime nations would probably have led to the abandonment of this species of warfare,—a warfare prompted only by a thirst of gain, and which, while it occasions extensive suffering, rarely affects the national objects of the contest.

It will be recollected that by his instructions, the American minister was precluded from forming any treaty of commerce, that did not secure to the United States at least a qualified trade to the British West Indies. This trade had been enjoyed by the late colonies, and it had added much to their wealth and power. Their separation from the mother country of course deprived them of it; and they seized the first opportunity, on the cessation of hostilities, to attempt its recovery. In 1783, the American commissioners at Paris, in their negotiation with Mr. Hartley, endeavored, but without success, to induce the British cabinet to open the ports of their West India colonies. The policy of the European powers in monopolizing the trade of their colonies seemed to be immoveably established. Even France in her treaty of 1778 granted no share of her colonial trade to her new and cherished allies; and from the colonies of Spain all foreign vessels were rigidly excluded. Circumstances indeed, as war or scarcity, led occasionally to a temporary relaxation of this monopoly; but in general it was regarded as a settled principle of European policy, that each nation was exclusively to enjoy the trade of its own colonies. The task assigned to Mr. Jay, of inducing Great Britain to depart from this exclusive system, to which long habit and common opinion had strongly attached her, was not an easy one. So sensible was the president of the obstacles that would oppose his success, that he instructed him to ask for the privilege of carrying on this trade only in vessels of "certain defined burdens;" fully sensible that a free, unqualified trade was not to be expected. Mr. Jay did indeed succeed in obtaining a partial relaxation of the colonial monopoly, but it was only on certain conditions and securities. He proposed that American vessels of 100 tons should be admitted into the West India ports; but the British minister limited the burden to 70 tons, and further insisted that if this boon were granted, the U. States must stipulate that all the cargoes taken by their vessels from the British islands should be landed in the United States; and moreover that no molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton should be shipped from the United States to any other part of the world. Under these restrictions he was willing that the citizens of the United States should carry in their own vessels to the islands, any produce or manufactures of their country which were at present admitted in British bottoms, and might return with any cargoes which British vessels were permitted to carry to the United States.

These were apparently hard conditions, and the American minister was required to decide whether, after all circumstances, it was most advisable to accept or reject them. If he rejected them, he rejected with them the various and important commercial privileges which Britain was ready to concede to the United States, both in Europe and the East Indies; for his instructions, perhaps unwisely, precluded him from agreeing to any treaty of commerce that did not secure the West India trade. To this consideration was added, the actual situation of the West India Islands. Martinico, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Tobago had all been recently captured by the British, and were of course, like the other British islands, closed to American commerce. The part of St. Domingo belonging to France, and now its only remaining colony, was in a state of insurrection, and would probably either be held by the insurgents, or captured by the British forces. To none of the Spanish islands were American vessels entitled to trade. St. Eustatia, Curacoa, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, were the only remaining islands of importance, with which the U. States could expect to sustain a commerce. The question then, which the American negotiator was called upon to determine was, whether the privilege of importing the produce of these few islands in American bottoms, and of the British islands in British bottoms, and under whatever duties Britain might choose to exact, and re-exporting to Europe what we might not want for our own consumption, was of more value than a free and direct trade, under equal duties, with the rich and numerous islands belonging to Great Britain, affording a market for many of our staples, and furnishing in abundance all the tropical productions we might want; added to the commercial privileges in Europe and Asia offered by the British cabinet. It must also be recollected, that the conditions imposed left the American merchant at full liberty to carry cargoes direct to Europe from any island not belonging to Great Britain. Mr. Jay believed it to be his duty to accept the trade on the condition which it was offered, but thought it most prudent to limit the duration of the article respecting it, to two years after the termination of the existing war. Peace might change the possession of some of the islands, and lead to further relaxations in the colonial policy of Europe; and by this limitation the United States would be in a condition to avail themselves of whatever changes might occur.

It may seem singular, that the American minister should have consented to prohibit the exportation of *cotton*, now one of the most important staples of his country. The explanation is at once curious and satisfactory. In the original draught of the treaty, the United States stipulated to prohibit, during the continuance of the article, all "West India productions and manufactures." This expression was, on reflection, deemed too general, and it was thought best to specify the prohibited articles, and hence cotton was inserted as a West Indian production. The cultivation of this article had but recently been introduced into the United States, and the success of the experiment had not yet been fully tested. The cotton used in the U. States was almost wholly brought from the West Indies. Of 404,135 pounds imported in 1792, 373,350 came from the islands. A few months before Mr. Jay's departure, Mr. Jefferson, the secretary of state, in a report to Congress on the commerce of the United States, enumerated the exports of the country, but made no mention whatever of cotton. It appears, indeed, from the custom house returns, that small quantities of it had been sent abroad, but whether they were of foreign or domestic growth is not known.

A direct trade was granted to the United States to and from the British East Indies, on the payment of the same duties as were charged on British vessels and cargoes. This relinquishment of discriminating duties, was a bold innovation upon the navigation laws of England, and a very essential advantage to the United States. Reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce between the United States and the British dominions in Europe was secured by the treaty. Contraband articles were specified, and the rigor of the laws of nations relative to provisions was softened, by a stipulation, that in all cases in which, by those laws, they were deemed contraband, instead of being forfeited, they might be taken by the belligerent party, on paying their full value, with the freight, and a reasonable mercantile profit. It was also agreed, that the citizens of one country should not enter into the service of a foreign power, to fight against the other; and that such of them as accepted a foreign commission for arming a vessel as a privateer against either of the parties, might, if taken, be treated as a pirate.

With the exception of the articles already mentioned as having been made permanent, and the article respecting the West India trade, the treaty was to remain in force for twelve years.

Such were the principal features of this celebrated treaty. It was signed on the 19th November, 1794.

On Friday we published the article in the Harrisburgh Chronicle, referred to in the following extract.—Justice requires the publication of the reply.

"One of the masonic oracles here has the hardihood to assert that the "Antimasons *anxiously wished* for the *destruction* of the Pennsylvania Canal at the late flood." We know of no man capable of uttering such a libel against any man or party, but him who has acknowledged himself guilty of an "agency" in a certain notorious FORGERY. Of an individual who has, unauthorized, placed other men's names to an instrument they never saw, such recklessness might be expected, but no honest or honorable man would be guilty of uttering such a libel.

The antimasons, although they condemn the manner in which the public improvements are carried on—the prodigality, waste, and extravagance of the administration: yet they have no desire to see the public improvements destroyed. On the contrary, they wish to have such measures adopted as will make them prosper. They pay their taxes as well, and as freely as other people, and they very well know that every calamity that happens to the public works, whether by accident, or through the neglect of those entrusted with them, the consequence will be an increased burthen upon themselves, as well as the rest of the community. It is therefore extremely absurd as well as malicious to make so incredible a charge against men, merely because they do not bow to the supremacy of the cable tow, or see the immaculacy of *George Wolf.—Har. Tel.*

From the Baltimore American.

The foreign intelligence, brought by the Monongahela, does not add much to our previous advices on European affairs. It gives us the official details of the changes in the British Ministry, and a few miscellaneous items of no great general importance. We have looked carefully over the papers, but find nothing of sufficient value to extract for our readers.

Among the proceedings of the British House of Commons we regret to see that they have again disappointed public expectation, by refusing to allow any alteration in the practice of military flogging. The case of Somerville, which occurred not long since—in which a soldier, correct, sober, and intelligent, was flogged by Major Windham's order, under some pretence of neglecting his duty, but in fact, and admittedly, for writing an able political article in a newspaper—excited at the time great indignation, and no doubt was entertained that measures would be taken in the new parliament to restrain the abuse of military power, if not to abolish entirely the punishment of flogging in the army. Mr. Hume moved recently in the House of Commons, as an amendment to the Mutiny Bill, a proviso abolishing the practice, and subsequently modified it, limiting the punishment to the offences of "open mutiny, thieving, and being drunk on guard." Ministers, from whom a general reform in military punishments was expected, opposed these propositions and defeated them. The majority was small, but the decision is loudly condemned, even by the most moderate of the liberal presses, while with the radicals it is met with angry and violent denunciations. The Ministry are accused of violating their pledges, abandoning their principles, and arraying themselves with the Tories in defence of old abuses.

It is not to be denied that ministers and parliament have in this case, as in numerous others since the commencement of the session, deceived the hopes of the liberal party—not only the radicals, of whom the Westminster Review and the Examiner are the organs, but the more moderate Whigs, such, for example, as the Morning Herald represents. The *Times* even, the defender of the powers that be, whosoever they are, threatens them with popular resentment, for the things they have left undone, as well as the things they have done. The refusal, at an early period of the session, to vote even an inquiry into the causes of the public distress, the loss of Mr. Hume's motion for abolishing sinecures, the refusal to substitute a property tax for the various burdensome assessed taxes; and above all, the despotic suspension of law, and erection of a military tyranny in Ireland—have shaken the confidence of the most temperate reformers in the willingness of the Ministry to go with the people in the redress of grievances. To us there seems to be one overwhelming reply to all demands for confidence in the Ministers—and that is, the tyranny for Ireland. There can be no faith in the justice or love of liberty of those who have sent a naked sword in reply to a suffering people who cried to them for bread.

The Financial discussions, it is obvious, will bring up some test questions by which the sincerity of the Ministers in the reduction of the public burdens must be tried. When Lord Althorp brings in his budget, for raising and appropriating revenue, there will be no avoiding the questions of retrenchment. That the reformers, at large, will be disappointed, we have no manner of doubt. The answer of Lord Althorp given on repeated occasions, that he could pledge himself to no repeal of any tax until he ascertained what he can spare from the revenue, taken in connection with his opposition to the abolition of sinecures—is the indication of a principle in his financial policy, which cannot be satisfactory to a people who have been clamoring so long for a reduction of burdens. Lord Althorp will settle what the national expenditures, sinecures and all, require; and if there be any surplus, he will reduce the public burdens to that extent. He will measure outgoings first, and they must be provided for, on a scale proportioned to the dignity of the King, the aristocracy and the hierarchy, if the people starve; and he will only relieve the people from that portion which can be spared from these objects. In our view of things, looking to the temper of the British people, and their condition, this will not satisfy them now. They will demand that reform and retrenchment shall begin on another principle; that the removal of onerous taxes, the repeal of unjust laws, the relief from the burdens that oppress and impoverish the mass of the nation, shall be the primary condition of the new scheme of finances, and that the expenditure shall be made to conform to the necessary consequences. The trappings of monarchy, the pension list, sinecures, offices, salaries, the various public establishments, must all be secondary to the *first* law of the public good. Upon these points the ministry of the reformed parliament will not, as we are satisfied, come up to the popular expectations. They will seek to keep back the movement, and will but exasperate it.

Cobbett and Paine.—The following, which happened in the British house of commons, on the 22d March, we supposed had about *as much* effect on Mr. Cobbett's feelings, as the falling of a drop of water on a duck's back is annoying to him!

A number of petitions were presented for the better observance of the Sabbath, which Mr. Cobbett condemned as originating in pounds, shillings and pence feelings, and not in a respect for the gospel. In observing on one petition presented in favor of the emancipation of the Jews, the same hon. member said that the presenter of the petition (Mr. E. J. Stanley) had declared that the Jews were one of the most industrious classes of his majesty's subjects. Now, he would ask the hon. member whether he could produce a Jew who ever dug or went to plough, or made his own shoes or coat; or who ever did any thing except get money from the pockets of the people? Mr. E. J. Stanley, in reply, said that as the hon. member had once condemned Paine as a blasphemer, and yet afterwards assisted at his apotheosis, it was to be hoped that he (Mr. C.) would exhibit a similar change of opinion with regard to the Jews.

Mr. Cobbett *denied that he had ever held up Mr. Paine as a blasphemer.* He had always, however, drawn a distinction between Mr. Paine's political and religious opinions. With respect to his bringing Mr. Paine's bones to England, all he should say was, that in doing so he considered he was only doing his duty, out of the respect to his writings on the subject of paper money; which, if they had been attended to, and his advice followed, would have prevented the present difficulty of dealing with the currency.

Mr. E. J. Stanley said, that after what had fallen from the hon. member for Oldham, he must be allowed to justify himself by reading the very words of the publication of the hon. member himself: "In no part of the *Age of Reason* does Paine speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; he praises God, and calls upon his name, and that too, in a strain of eloquence the equal of which I have never heard in any sermon." Vol. 25, p. 725. "The *Age of Reason* is as despicable as its author. The wretch has all his life been employed in leading fools astray from their duty. His religion is of a piece with his politics, the one inculcates the right of revolting against government, the other against God." Vol. 3, p. 389. "Though Thomas Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer. He offers no indignity to God himself." Vol. 35, p. 735. "Paine was a cruel, treacherous and blaspheming ruffian; he was a traitor, and a traitor is the foulest fiend on earth. Vol. 4.

This little expose is so characteristic of Cobbett that we have transcribed it, although we have repeatedly published these and a hundred other equally palpable contradictions. There is a little book called the "Beauties of Cobbet, or blowing hot and cold," entirely filled with his assertions and contradictions, as palpable as that here exposed respecting Thomas Paine.

The speaker concluded, we presume, that Cobbett had received a regular floorer, and interfered to prevent Mr. Stanley pummelling a fallen man. The right hon. member, he said, had now answered the hon. member for Oldham, and it would be quite out of order for him to proceed.—*Niles.*

Captain Back's expedition.—One of the London Magazines, for March, argues against the arrangements and prospects of Captain Back's Arctic expedition, which lately started from our northern frontier, in search of Captain Ross. With the warmest wishes for their success, the writer thinks the scheme a "curious and cruel absurdity." His leading objection is that the party will have extreme difficulty, and suffer great privation in searching for Captain Ross, and will be unable to afford any real assistance if they reach him. They do not expect to discover him for at least twelve months, and will then be in nearly the same condition themselves, by reason of the cold and privations they must undergo, and cannot spare their fellow wanderers either food or strength to relieve them. Besides, Captain Ross is well stocked with provisions from his vessels, and can as readily find his way back, by the land route, as they can find their way to him;—if not stocked with provisions, he is probably not in existence, and they can carry him none if they reach him. Upon a full review of the project, the writer expresses his fears that it will be "utterly futile and unsuccessful." He thinks it would have been infinitely more judicious if a small steam vessel with supplies had been despatched early in the Spring, directly to the Arctic Ocean. The article is too long to copy, but the foregoing are the results at which the writer arrives. —*Balt. Amer., May* 18.

We received, yesterday, a file of the Bogota "Gaceta de la Nueva Granada," down to the 24th March, inclusive. It affords fresh evidence of the efficiency and value of President Santander's administration. After having examined its contents, we can repeat with confidence the editorial observations which we find in the New York American of yesterday.

"New Granada, with a population probably of about a million and a half of souls; touching almost, and extending about twelve degrees north from the equator; with seaports on the Atlantic and the Pacific: with a rich and abundant soil; and with a climate varying (by reason of the mountain chain of the Andes) almost at will, from the limits of perpetual snow, to the intolerable heats of the burning zone; and now governed by wise men and equal laws; bids fair to realize the hopes, which have been so signally disappointed heretofore, of seeing a prosperous and peaceful republic in South America."

Although no prospect exists of an early union between New Granada and Venezuela, yet, to judge from official documents which we find in the Bogota gazette, a very amicable understanding has been established. The proceedings and language of President Santander and the Congress of New Granada are all marked by a Republican and civic spirit: they labor earnestly and fraternally for the regeneration of their country.—*Nat. Gaz. May* 17.

Longevity.—The salubrity of England has considerably increased and the mortality diminished, for several years past. The result of the population acts afforded satisfactory evidence, that our ancestors did not enjoy the same degree of health and longevity that we do at present. The annual mortality has decreased nearly one third in forty years. In 1780, the rate of mortality was taken at one in forty; in 1795, at one in forty five; in 1801, at one in forty seven; in 1811, at one in fifty two; and in 1832, the result of the census shows a mortality of one in fifty eight. The limits of human life are the same now as formerly, and will probably always continue the same; but more people live now to an advanced age than in former times. —*Edinburgh Phil. Jour.*

Increase of Slavery in Cuba.—Mr. Macqueen, of Glasgow, who has been making the tour of the British and Foreign West Indies, states, in a letter to the Editor of the Glasgow Courier, that "Cuba is increasing in importance quite incredibly. I hold in my hands," says he, "most valuable returns of that island, and also Porto Rico.—The crop of Cuba, in one article, sugar, exported in 1830, was in round numbers, 196,000,000 lbs. and the increase of the slave population, by importation, was in (1828 and 1829,) two years, 179,000! Porto Rico is rapidly rising into importance. An immense African slave trade is carried on through the island of St. Thomas, to supply that Island and Cuba with Africans. Ten and even twelve African slave ships may be seen in the harbor of St. Thomas together, taking their African cargoes, and frequently waiting the arrival of ships from Liverpool and the Clyde with the articles which are necessary to complete them."—*Poulson.*

Accuracy of English Navigation.—General Bertrand, in a debate upon the marine budget, in the French Chamber, on Friday last, said, that when he was on board an English vessel which conveyed him to St. Helena, the Captain, when their vessel was in the parallel of Teneriff, said that the land would be visible the next evening at six o'clock; and in fact, as they were sitting down to dinner, land was announced from the mast head. The distinguished M. Arago, also mentioned that English mariners had, by the aid of their instruments, entered the harbors of India and Mexico during the night, and cast anchor in the very spots indicated by their observations, without seeing the land; while he happened to know that a very short time since a French vessel from Senegal was unable to determine the position of a sand bank, which it observed near the Azores, because it had no chronometer on board. He observed that although there were watch makers, and philosophical instrument makers in France quite equal to those in England (since the chronometers had frequently been made in Paris, which did not vary a second in a year,) so little encouragement was given to them that the only manufacturer of circles of reflection in Paris told him that he had sold but six in two years, while in England a single manufacturer had sold a thousand in the same time.—These remarks were listened to with great attention by the Chamber.

In a late foreign paper it is related, that a short time ago, the tide at Cape La Hogue fell so low that the spot where several of the ships of Admiral Tourville were sunk by Admiral Russel, after the famous engagement of the 29th May, 1692, was left entirely dry. The hulls of the sunken ships, though they had been lying at the bottom of the sea for upwards of 140 years, were still entire, and before the tide turned, six pieces of cannon and several cart loads of balls were brought to the land. There is no tradition in the country of any period since the brilliant, but unfortunate, battle of La Hogue when the sea retired so far out as on this occasion.—*Poulson.*

We find the following political intelligence in the Richmond Whig of Friday last:

Mr. Randolph and the Bank of the United States.—JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, for some days, (and we believe still) in this city, is understood to have declared himself distinctly and decidedly in favor of renewing the charter of the present Bank of the United States. We learn that his course of argument is somewhat this: that his opinion of its unconstitutionality has not changed, but that he views that question as withdrawn, and the country brought to the alternatives of choosing between the present institution and one of more extensive powers and capital, to be established for the *special benefit of Mr. Van Buren.* Mr. Randolph believes that the Southern people only are influenced by constitutional scruples in opposition to the new charter; that if the present institution is overthrown, another of more doubtful utility, and of enlarged capacities, will be immediately erected in its stead, and brought under the control of the Executive for electioneering purposes; and he prefers an institution which he knows, and which has proved useful and independent, to another untried, and which may fall under Government influence, and enlarge the already dangerous extent of Executive power.

Georgia State Convention.—Judge Wayne, of Savannah, member of Congress, who has, we believe, been presented by several grand juries in that State for his opposition to Nullification, was, on the 6th inst. chosen President of the State Convention for amending the Constitution, now in session at Milledgeville. The votes were for Judge Wayne 151, Judge Crawford 88.

A committee was appointed to report a scheme of *reduction* and a new apportionment of representation throughout the State. They reported an amendment of the constitution reducing the number of representatives to 144, and of the Senate to 36; the Senate to be chosen in thirty six districts; the Representatives to be apportioned among the 89 counties thus: each county to be entitled originally to one member at least; *forty* members next to be apportioned among the forty counties having the highest federal population; *twelve* members to be next apportioned equally among the twelve counties having the highest federal population; and the remaining three to be apportioned among the three highest counties. Three counties thus will each have four members; nine counties, each three members; twenty eight counties each two members; and the remainder, 49 in number, but one each. The scheme to be arranged on these principles at every census.—*Balt. Amer.*

Virginia.—The Lynchburgh Virginian thus classifies, or shows up the political complexion of the members of Congress elect of the Old Dominion. The election was held in April.

Seceders, tinged with Nullification,	3
Unadulterated Seceders,	5
Anti Nullifiers and Anti Seceders,	11
Doubtful,	2

On Monday last, the amount of premium or advance on the par value of the stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, sold at auction in the city of Pittsburgh, amounting to $59,797 89, after deducting the auctioneer's commission, was paid into the State Treasury by James S. Craft, Esq., one of the Commissioners.

Thirty thousand dollars of the amount thus realized is applied to the payment of the bonus required by the State from the bank, and the surplus of $29,977 89, is credited to the school fund.—*Harrisburgh Reporter, May* 17.

Appropriations.—The appropriations made at the last session of Congress, were briefly as follows:

Civil list for 1833	$2,897,487 90
Military service do	4,966,036 40
Pensions do	628,917 00
Naval service do	3,860,963 28
Indian Department, treaties annuities, &c.	2,206,696 76
Improvements of harbors, rivers and roads, and surveys	1,086,993 30
Public buildings and grounds, penitentiary, &c.	89,869 00
Miscellaneous	733,880 00
Private claims	30,021 19
Amount of definite appropriations made 2d session 22d Congress	$16,500,864 83

—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extract from Peter Simple—Or the Trials of a Midshipman.—"First and foremost you must know that I am descended from the great O'Brien Borru, who was a King in his time, as the great Fingal was before him. Of course you've heard of Fingal?"

"I can't say that I ever did," I replied.

"Never heard of Fingal?—murder—Where must you have been all your life? Well, then, to give you some notion of Fingal, I will tell you how Fingal bothered the great Scotch giant. Fingal you must know was a giant himself, and no feel of a one; and any one that affronted him was as sure of a bating, as I am to keep the middle watch to night. But there was a giant in Scotland as tall as the mainmast, more or less, as we say when we an't quite sure, as it saves telling more lies than there's occasion for. Well, this Scotch giant heard of Fingal; and how he had beaten every body; and he said, "who is this Fingal? By Jasus," says he in Scotch, "I'd just walk over and see what he is made of." So he walked across the Irish channel, and landed within half a mile of Belfast; whether he was out of his depth or not, I can't tell, though I suspect he was not dry footed. When Fingal heard that this great chap was comin over, he was in a devil of a fright; for they told him the Scotchman was taller by a few feet or so. Giants, you know, measure by feet, and don't bother themselves about the inches as we little devils are obliged to do. So Fingal kept a sharp look out for the Scotchman; and one fine morning there he was, sure enough, coming up the hill to Fingal's house. If Fingal was afraid before, he had more reason to be afraid when he saw the fellow; for he looked for all the world like a monument on a voyage of discovery. So Fingal ran into his house, and called his wife Shaya: "Mavourneen," says he, "be quick now; there's that big bully of a Scotchman coming up the hill. Kiver me up with blankets, and if he asks who is in bed tell him its the child." So Fingal lay down on the bed, and his wife had just time to cover him up, when in comes the Scotchman, and although he stooped low, he broke his head against the portal. "Where's that base Fingal!" says he, rubbing his forehead; "show him to me that I may give him a bating."

"Whist, whist!" cries Shaya, "if you don't you'll wake the baby; and then him that you talk of bating will be the death of you if he comes in." "Is that the baby!" cried the Scotchman, with surprize, looking at the great carcase muffled up in the blanket. "Sure it is," cried Shaya, "and Fingal's baby too; so don't you wake him or Fingal will twist your neck int a minue." "By the cross of St. Andrew," replied the giant, "then it is time for me to be off, for if that's his baby, I'll be a mouthful for the fellow himself. Good morning to ye." So the Scotch giant ran out of the house, and never stopped to eat or drink until he got back to his own hills: for he was nearly drowned in having mistaken his passage across the Channel, in his great hurry.

"Then Fingal got up and laughed, as well he might, at his own "cuteness," and so ends the story about Fingal."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

It is officially announced, in the number of the African Repository which has just appeared, that Philip R. Fendall, Esq. has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the American Colonization Society. From his well known character and abilities he may be expected to render important aid to the cause.—*Poulson.*

Nine Mummies, found not long since in the vicinity of Thebes, in Egypt, are being exhibited in Philadelphia. The reservoirs of this species of *curiosity* seem to grow more abundant the more they are drawn upon. Seven years ago, Mr. Peale of the New York Museum, gave $1800 for one of these specimens, which may now be obtained for less than a fourth part of the sum. A strange market, indeed, for the proud land of the pyramids to come to! Its mummies would seem to be more worth than its men.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Outrage at Natchez.—The Natchez Courier gives an account of a public meeting held there recently, to express the indignation felt by the inhabitants at what is called a most barbarous deed, and to apprehend the wretches engaged in it.

Several bodies of negroes had been found partly buried in the bayou, in the rear of the block of the city, viz. that of a girl from 15 to 20 years of age, that of an infant, and another. The coroner's jury found no evidence of violence upon the bodies, and gave a verdict accordingly. They attribute this unlawful exposure of dead bodies to a slave dealer in that vicinity, named Franklin. The greatest barbarity in this case, some people might think, was performed on the living slaves, by tearing them from their friends.—*Poulson.*

Counterfeiting on a small Scale.—We were shown, a day or two since, a new article. It was nothing more nor less than a *cast iron cent.* Several of them have been passed upon one of our merchants during the present week. This we believe is the latest article in the line of "notions."—*Schenectady Gazette.*

The Militia of the United States, according to the returns of 1832, comprised an aggregate of 1,286,813 men. Many of the returns are imperfect.—The actual number is probably not less than 1,500,000.

The number of muskets manufactured in the U. States' Armories, in 1832, was 25,600; Hall's rifles, 4360; screw drivers, 17,960; wipers, 25,560, armchests, 716; and various other articles in the line. Expenditures, 405,943,57.—*Nat. Gaz.*

London Beggary.—The number of vagrant beggars now in London is supposed to exceed 40,000. The number of paupers relieved in London in one year was 117,316. The money raised by the poor rates was $1,016,020 96; being 13s. 5 1-2 sterling per head on the population.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Variation of the Magnetic Needle.—The Regents of the University of the State of New York have requested the authorities of the Colleges and Academies, under their supervision, to cause observations to be carefully made, annually, of the variations of the Magnetic Needles, and the results announced, so that they may be used in determining boundaries, where the courses are indicated by the needle. The Regents have recommended a deviation from a manner of making the observations sometimes used, and have recommended a more accurate mode, accompanied with a diagram. —*Nat. Gaz.*

White Washing.—The quality as well as the appearance of the white wash is vastly improved, by adding at the rate of two ounces of *Vitrolic Acid* to half a bushel of good lime whilst it is dissolving in water. It will be a much purer white, and adhere better than without the acid.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A Secret worth knowing.—A publication has been

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 21.

Our news schooner, Eclipse, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, from the London packet ship Sovereign, Capt. Kearny, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th ultimo.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by this vessel, London dates to the evening of the 11th April, being five days later than those last received.

We are forcibly struck by the almost unanimous opinion of the London press, that the present Whig Ministry in England has become unpopular. Even the Times and the Courier admit the fact unhesitatingly. Their majorities in the House of Commons, too, have been gradually diminishing as the session advanced, and their supporters have been beaten on the election ground by Tories and Radicals. The City of London has recently returned to the House of Commons, a known Tory, Mr. Lyall, and rejected Alderman Venables, a friend of the Grey Administration. In the parish of Marylebone, Sir Samuel Whaley, a radical, has been elected, and Mr. Murray, a professed friend of Ministers, rejected. At Sunderland the City of Gloucester, the Ministerial candidates have also been beaten. We cannot but think the result of these elections, and the course now taken by the London Journals, and particularly the Times, which always follows the current of public opionion, indicative of an approaching change in the British Cabinet, and if a change should take place, it would probably produce a different system of foreign as well as of internal policy.

We copy the first Proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under the new Coercion Bill, declaring the county and city of Kilkenny in a state of insubordination and disturbance, and the inhabitants, in consequence, liable to the enacted restrictions.

There is nothing important from France. A violent debate had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies in relation to the journal called La Tribune, which accused one of the members of the Chamber of receiving a monthly stipend from the government. M. Persil, one of the members engaged in the discussion, is, if we recollect right, a Judge of the Royal Court, or, at any rate, an eminent member of the Paris Bar. The editor of La Tribune was ordered to appear before the Chamber, and it is not improbable that the maximum of the penalty which it is in the power of the Chamber to inflict, viz: five years imprisonment, will be applied to him.

From Holland, we perceive nothing of an authentic character deserving of particular notice. The Belgians complain loudly of the inefficiency of the blockade of the Dutch ports kept up by the British and French squadrons. This measure has clearly not been attended with the effect expected from it, for the King of Holland seems as determined in his resistance as ever, and the Belgians are evidently suffering under the state of uncertainty in which they are placed.

A tumult of a very serious character appears to have taken place at Frankfort, in Germany. It had its origin in the violent edicts issued by the Germanic Diet, and in the arbitrary measures of some of the sovereigns. Several thousand peasants, it is asserted, were on the point of entering Frankfort, and it was also reported that serious disturbances had taken place at Hanau, near Frankfort, and that at Beeberich, the palace of the Duke of Nassau was in flames.

At Oporto matters appear to look more favorable for Don Pedro. It would seem that he had satisfied the demands of Admiral Satorious, which is a most important point gained for him. The change in the ministry in Spain is confirmed, and is decidedly unfavorable to the liberal or Queen's party.

IRELAND.

First Proclamation of the Irish Government under the new Bill.

DUBLIN, April 7.—The Lord Lieutenant has already exercised the powers confided to him by the Act for suppressing disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. The subjoined Proclamation, extending the provisions of the Act to the county and city of Kilkenny, appeared in the Dublin Gazette of last night. It is stated that a Proclamation will appear early in the present week, prohibiting the meetings of the Volunteers, the Conservatives, and the Trades Union:—

" By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

" ANGLESEY.—" Whereas, by an act passed in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled " An Act for the more effectual suppression of Local Disturbances and Dangerous Associations in Ireland"—It is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governors in Ireland, with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, at any time after the passing of the said Act, and from time to time during the continuance thereof, as occasion may require, to issue his or their Proclamation, declaring any county, city, or county, or county of a town in Ireland, or any portion thereof, respectively, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the said Act:

" Now we, the Lord Lieutenant do, by this, our Proclamation, in pursuance and execution of the said Act, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, declare the County of Kilkenny, the County of the City of Kilkenny, the City of Kilkenny, and the Liberties of the said City, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination, as to require the application of the provisions of said act.

" And we do, by this, our Proclamation, warn the inhabitants of the said County of Kilkenny, the City of the County of Kilkenny, the City of Kilkenny, and the Libertics of the said City, to abstain from all seditious and other unlawful assemblages, processions, confederacies, meetings, and associations, and to be and remain in their respective habitations at all hours between sunset and sunrise, from and after Wednesday, the 10th day of April, instant; and of which all Justices of the Peace of said County, and County of a City, Constables, Peace Officers, and others whom it may concern, are to take notice.

" Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, this 6th day of April, 1833.

"ROSSE, WM. M'MAHON, WM. SAURIN, JOHN RADCLIFFE, JOHN DAUGHERY, F. BLACKBURNE, R. H. VIVIAN."

" GOD SAVE THE KING."

GERMANY.

A letter of the 4th instant, from Frankfort, affords us the following further particulars of the disturbances in that city:—" The feelings of indignation which were excited by the publication of the Frankfort Protocols are well known. The execution of these unconstitutional decrees, and the increasing persecution of the press, had created dissatisfaction; the unseasonable measures adopted by the Cabinets of Stutgard and Cassel, contributed to rouse the anger of the nation, when the people were suddenly informed that the Diet, not content with what it had done, contemplated a new *coup d'stat*—the suspension of the Chamber for five years. Frankfort, as the seat of the Diet and the city of Germany, where the press is under greater restraints than any where else, where liberty is trampled under foot, where commerce is ruined by the custom houses of the States which surround it—Frankfort was likely to take a particular share in the agitation which pervades the States of the Confederation. Last night *Robert le Diable* was performed. On coming out of the theatre at half past nine, a vast crowd proceeded through the street called Zeil, to the guard house of the constables, occupied by 30 soldiers of the line, and as many police officers. This crew was headed by young men in the costume of students, wearing white scarfs. On their arrival before the guard house, one of the young men, stepping out of the ranks, harangued the people, who had collected in great numbers. In this speech he expatiated on the oppression of which Germany is the victim.

The people received the speech with unanimous applause. In an instant, guns, pistols, and sabres were distributed, the guard house was attacked, and the prisoners confined for political offences set at liberty. The same crowd, having been considerably augmented, then proceeded along the Zeil, to the principal guard house, attacked it amidst shouts of *Liberty or Death!* dispersed the sixty soldiers who occupied the post, and set at liberty the prisoners, among whom was M. Mohr, who had been confined two years on suspicion of having taken a share in former disturbances.—Whilst blood was flowing on both sides of the guard houses, the drums were beating throughout the town to call together the National Guards.—Part of the citizens came in time to prevent the capture of the arsenal. The troops of the line, amounting to 500 men, came up in haste, and succeeded in retaking the chief guard house. Two hundred soldiers also defended the approach to the Glacis. At 11 o'clock, the tumult was at its height. The people perambulating the streets, uttering shouts of fury; patrols of cavalry, infantry, and pompiers, were seen in all directions; the gates of the town were shut, and even this morning, at 10 o'clock, no one was allowed to come into the town. The conflict was very desperate.—One student received nineteen wounds by a bayonet. A prisoner, attempting to make his escape, was mortally wounded. Many spectators, in returning home, were either killed or wounded. It is positively asserted that thousands of peasants were on the point of entering Frankfort. It is also reported that disturbances have taken place at Hanau, and that fire arms have been made use of. At half past 11 one of the Burgomasters of Frankfort rode through the different parts of the city in his carriage, and inspected the posts. He then proceeded at the head of 50 soldiers of the line, and 50 National Guards, to the tower called the *Pfarrthrum*, where they were sounding the tocsin. It is remarkable that not one of the individuals who were tolling the bell was arrested.

" P. S. Three o'clock.—It is generally reported that the palace of the Duke of Nassau, at Bieberich, is in flames. There is no more fighting to day at Frankfort. The number of deaths is not yet ascertained. It is said that five soldiers have been killed and twenty wounded. The students have sustained great loss. It is stated that insurrections were to break out at Wurtzburg, Cassel, &c. For the moment, the National Guards of Frankfort have restored order; part of them, however, have withheld their aid, and others refused to fire upon the people. The great majority of the National Guards have declared their sentiments—they say that the blood which has been shed is to be attributed to the Diet and the Senate, and add, that in future they will afford assistance to the authorities only when the just grievances of the people shall have been redressed."

Another letter of the same date from Frankfort, says—"It appears certain that the garrison of Mentz was apprized that disturbances would break out at Frankfort. Before they commenced, Austrian troops were on their march for Mocchat, a town situated half way between Frankfort and Mentz. These troops have since pushed their vanguard to the borders of our territory. Is it intended to take military possession of Frankfort? Have the disturbances been fostered by the Cabinets, in order to find pretexts for such an occupation, and for the promulgation of new protocols? These are questions which I cannot decide. But it is worthy of remark, that the Ministers of the three principal Powers of Germany quitted Frankfort some days back, and that the leaders of the insurrection, instead of directing the people towards the Archives of the Diet, led them against the guard houses."

TURKEY.

VIENNA, March 20.—The Constantinople mail of the 11th has arrived here, and though the letters are not all delivered, we learn that the city is indeed tranquil, but that considerable fermentation exists among the lower orders, which threatens the public safety, unless the Sultan has at his disposal a military force on which he can implicitly depend.

There are about 15,000 Turkish troops in the capital and environs, but their spirit is so bad that they would be more like to promote disorders than to check them. It is therefore supposed that the Russian fleet, which received reinforcements on the 15th of March, will not leave the Bosphorus, or, at all events, will retire to a short distance only, in order to be able, if necessary, to return quietly to save the Sultan and his capital from destruction.—The reinforcements, above spoken of, are said to consist of some frigates, 6,000 troops, and 20 pieces of cannon. Two divisions of infantry in the principalities have approached the Danube, to be at the disposal of the Porte.—With all this it is not easy to see how the Sultan is to extricate himself from his difficulties; for though nobody can deny the good intentions of the Emperor of Russia in hastening to assist the Porte without any artful views, yet every body is sensible that the Sultan has alienated the hearts of his Mahometan subjects by his eagerness for innovation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—Ibrahim's partisan, Emeir Effendi, who got possession of Smyrna and Magesia by stratagem, has left Smyrna, on the remonstrances of the European Consuls, and with a precipitation that seems unaccountable, unless we imagine that he and his troops, consisting of about a hundred men, would be ill treated and made prisoners by the inhabitants, who must necessarily be convinced in a few days that he had no assistance to expect. Ibrahim is said to disavow the occupation of Smyrna by this partisan, or at least to have declared that he had given him no orders to that effect. Many persons, however, doubt the sincerity of this declaration, if Ibrahim really has made it. In general, many intrigues come to light, which maintains a continual uneasiness among the diplomatic body and distrust between them and the Porte.

The Russian fleet is still at anchor in the Bosphorus, and was reinforced last week. It is also reported that a Russian military force will soon arrive, which would seem to intimate that the Porte has reason to doubt of the acceptance of its conditions by Mehemet Ali. No accounts respecting his decisions have arrived from Alexandria; but it is known that there, as well as here, the armaments continue.

ODESSA, March 17.

Three ships of the line have arrived here from Sebastopol, to take on board the troops and ammunition which they are to convey to Constantinople or Sizeboli, where they will remain at the disposal of the Sultan.

LONDON, April 11.

Letters from Vienna, received by the French mail this morning, mention a report that an insurrection had taken place at Constantinople, and that the Sultan had taken refuge in the Hotel of the Russian Ambassador. It is said that 40,000 Russian troops are on their march to the Turkish capital.

PORTUGAL.

PORTSMOUTH, April 6.—The Manlius transport arrived this morning from off Oporto, which place she left on Monday afternoon, [April 1st] having landed 279 men and several officers. The St. George at the same time landed 400, and the Lord Wellington a great many bullocks, with a large quantity of provisions; in fact, on the night of the 27th, about 30 sail of vessels landed all their cargoes. Several officers of Pedro's army came off to the Manlius; they were all in high spirits, and described every thing as going on well for the young Queen's cause. Money by some means had reached Sartorius, with which he had been able to pay the Constitution and Fortuenza corvettes, and the Villa Flor brig, and these three vessels were cruizing off Oporto.

A further supply of Money was sent on the 26th from Oporto, in the London Merchant steamer for the fleet, and Sartorius, with all his ships was hourly expected at Oporto when the Manlius came away. Pedro now musters 5,000 English and 7,000 French troops, and his whole force was stated by the officers at not less than 22,000 men. There had been no fighting in any force since the 24th, though skirmishing was hourly going on, and the Miguelites were incessantly firing on the Castle of the Foz, which is a bomb proof fortress; in one day the Pedroites picked up 179 balls in the castle yard, and Pedro is largely supplied with shot in this way by his opponents.

From the last number of the London Quarterly Review.

We may here notice an incidental discovery, of very recent date, and of great importance to *canal* navigation. Desirable as it was to obtain speed, it was soon found that steam was inapplicable for that purpose on canals, as the paddle wheels, however fitted to work above or below the surface, raised a wave which destroyed the banks: the same injurious effect, though in a less degree, took place if the speed of the tracking horse was accelerated to five miles an hour; the pace is therefore usually kept down to four miles, or under, and even then a wave accumulates at the bow of the vessel, to the height of from one to two feet, and the resistance thereby occasioned is found to distress the horses in their endeavors to overcome it. The undulation occasioned by this wave is stated to be perceptible at a mile's distance ahead of the slow going coal barge. A gentleman, of the name of Houstoun, neither theorist nor engineer, discovered, by mere accident, a complete remedy, not only for this obstruction to the speed of the canal boats, but against the injury done to the banks. He happened to whip his horse, attached to a gig built boat on the Paisley canal, to a speed of eight or ten miles an hour, at first starting, and observed that the animal was able to sustain that speed without difficulty; that the water continued smooth; that no wave rose up at the bow—no ripple on the banks.

This experiment, contrary as it was to the theory of the resistance which bodies floating in fluids meet with, and which every engineer believed to be in the ratio of the square of the velocity, was not lost on the proprietors of the Paisley canal.—Their long and narrow boats, with spoon shaped bottoms, and light draught of water, capable each of carrying a hundred passengers, with their baggage and other small parcels, have, for the last two years, passed several times a day between Glasgow and Paisley, a distance of twelve miles, in one hour and a quarter, with ease to the horses, the passengers paying a fare at the rate of three farthings a mile, just half the rate of traveling in the Liverpool rail road coaches. The proprietors of English canals have, at length, somewhat tardily taken it up, and we understand it either is, or will soon be, in full operation on the Grand Junction Canal, to the great dismay of the projectors of the London and Birmingham rail road.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1833.

Cholera at Wheeling.—The Board of Health of Wheeling report, on the 24th, that *thirteen* cases of Cholera had been reported since the 21st, of which two have died, three are doubtful, seven are convalescent, and one has recovered.

In a previous report, up to the 21st inst., 16 cases and 7 deaths were stated.

The Whitefeet Irish.—On the 17th instant, we expressed ourselves very strongly against the band of ruffians which has committed so many atrocious crimes in Ireland. For thus expressing ourselves, the "*Pennsylvania Advocate*" undertook to read us a lecture, and, at the same time, made an effort to rouse the feelings of a portion of our Irish citizens, by insinuating that we are hostile to that portion of our population. We considered this attempt an improper one, because its tendency was to create an Irish party, with purely *Irish* feelings, where none but *pure American feelings* should exist, and to excite the more *ignorant* Irish not only against our native citizens, but even against the *intelligent* Irishmen, who had sense enough to see through the designs of our neighbor.

We had concluded not to notice this matter again, and to leave it entirely to the good sense of our people. But the following extract from a letter from *Daniel O'Connell*, to the editor of the Dublin Pilot, which was brought by the last arrival from England, corroborates so fully all that we have said against the Whitefeet, that we cannot decline publishing it:

"Give a caution to the *atrocious Whitefeet*. They have played the game which the enemies of Ireland wished them to play. *The execration of every good or honest man is upon their crimes. The vengeance of God will, sooner or later, be visited upon their wickedness.*

How sincerely ought we not to detest the vilest of the vile Whitefeet—the last and worst of those villainous miscreants, who have given strength to the enemies and weakened the friends of Ireland."

If our neighbor should be disposed to enter the lists once more, in defence of these *poor, calumniated Whitefeet*, we advise him to throw his gauntlet to Daniel O'Connell.

The Mercury.—In our last paper, we published an extract from the Mercury, in which it is stated that the City of Philadelphia had lost 70 or 80 thousand dollars by the unskilfulness of Mr. Duane, and then added that the editor of the Mercury would have to eat his words.

According to expectation, the last Mercury contains a declaration that its editor had not said a word, *editorially*, against the new Secretary of the Treasury.—Oh no! it merely stabbed him in an anonymous communication.

Confirmation.—Our readers will find, in our paper to day, an extract from the last number of the London Quarterly Review, which confirms, fully, the statement of Thomas Graham, as to the velocity of the boats on the Paisley Canal. It appears that the Managers of the Grand Junction Canal, in England, are about to introduce this improved and rapid mode of traveling upon that canal.

We never entertained any doubt of the truth of Mr. Graham's statement, but still we are pleased to see the article from the London Review, and republish it for the purpose of removing the doubts of those who are sceptical on the subject.

We publish, to day, a long communication from a very intelligent correspondent, who entertains no doubt as to the correctness of Mr. Graham's statement, but who is not altogether so sanguine as to its success on our canal.—There is, we admit, much ingenuity in the views of our correspondent, but he has not destroyed our faith in well shaped and light iron canal boats.

We have also received, from a very ingenious mechanic, a sheet containing drawings, made by himself, of "a Canal Boat, in imitation of those now used in Scotland." Among these are drawings of all the various parts of the boats—a bird's eye view of the boat—a transverse section, and a longitudinal section. We were pleased to see this sheet, not because it meets, precisely, our own conceptions, but because it affords evidence that our labors have excited some interest and speculation, and gives us some hope that Pittsburgh will not fall into the wake of other places in making an *Iron* Canal Boat.

This correspondent states that a boat, upon his plan, would only draw 6½ inches of water—Leech's draw 16½ inches.—It would weigh not more than two tons: Leech's weigh from 9 to 10 tons. He also states that such a boat could be built, after the proper tools were ready, for one half what the Line Boats cost.

In durability, certainly, they would greatly exceed wooden boats; and even when they had become useless as boats, the iron would be worth something.

A Singular Circumstance.—We received the following information from such a source, that we cannot doubt its correctness.—" In the month of March last, a cow of Mr. Barchell, residing in this vicinity, shortly after calving, was taken sick—the owner, being a person of some skill in the diseases of cattle, did all that he could to cure her; but, in spite of his remedies, she died. Having some curiosity to ascertain the cause of her death, he opened the body, and found in the maw a portion, more than two feet long, of a Black Snake—a part of it had decayed and disappeared.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—The statement of Mr. Graham, of Glasgow, respecting the rapidity of sailing on the Paisley canal cannot be doubted as a matter of fact; and it is equally interesting and curious. As a matter of fact it is unquestionable, because he is in the midst of criticism, the subject is one of serious competition, and it is public as the light of day.

Your last paper states that our practical men, in this city, are much pleased with the prospect which Mr. Graham's statement holds out, and it attempts to stimulate them to construct a proper boat, and make an experiment on our Pennsylvania Canal.—The following reflections are intended to elucidate the principle of the rapidity of canal motion, and to estimate the probability of success in our vicinity.

On the Ohio river our steam boats frequently pass along at the rate of ten miles an hour. It, no doubt, has never been much attended to by Captains, whether, when approaching that speed, the billow, at the prow of the vessel, was diminishing—the principal cause assigned by Mr. Graham for the facility of motion which is required—nor has it ever been observed, that when once that motion is attained, less fuel is necessary to keep up this velocity than was required before, to produce six miles an hour. Though little attention must necessarily have been paid to these things, yet, had they taken place, they could not for years have escaped observation. The rapidity mentioned by Mr Graham, as his own language indeed purports, is restricted to canals. Large rivers and open waters are here not within the scope of our enquiry.

How do canals produce the curious and happy effect which was by all philosophers so little anticipated? It is a truth, demonstrated by every writer on hydrostatics, that resistance is proportional to the square of the velocity. If you assume a given velocity, and then double it, twice as many particles are struck in the same time, and with twice the velocity; and hence the resistance in the latter case is fourfold that of the former. In this instance, however, it is understood by Dr. Lardner and every other writer, that the area of surface impinging on the particles of the resisting fluid, is the same, and that all other circumstances are equal.

The fact, mentioned by Mr. Graham, though, as we shall show, not opposed to this doctrine, agrees not with what some philosophers have asserted respecting a confined fluid. They have asserted that, in a confined fluid, the resistance is greater than where it is permitted indefinitely to diffuse itself—greater in a river than in an expanded lake, and greatest of all in a narrow canal. They never limited this to certain velocities, but it was with them a principle applicable to all cases.

Mr. Graham intimates that, if the velocity were infinitely great, the resistance would be proportionably diminished. A cannon bullet, by its great velocity, when fixed very obliquely on the surface of water, skips over it, and as shown by its range, it does not meet with very great resistance. A stone, skilfully thrown from a schoolboy's hand, will wet its edge on the surface of the tranquil stream, and at last sink nearly at the distance to which he could have thrown it through the air—rapid motion over the surface of water does diminish resistance. We doubt, however, whether this could ever have been ascertained by calculation on the properties of the motion of a vessel in a canal, if it had not been ascertained by observation. Ingenious men seeing that when a vessel is stemming a ripple, and is pushed against it with great force, that it is less immersed in the water than when she is lying at her ease on a tranquil surface, might form some conjecture that, in a narrow canal, where the banks would tend to confine the fluid, as the impetus of its motion is here doing, she would be born upwards on its bosom; and so they might begin to make experiments; but it was the actual sight alone which could give them full confidence. Experiments might indeed be made in the narrow canal above the breast wheel of a mill, measuring the velocity of the current, the breadth of the trough, and the depth to which a well formed model of a vessel, when moored there, would sink, compared to what it does in still water, and from this, calculations could be easily made, when the breadth of a canal, and the velocity of the vessel are given, to show its elevation artificially produced by velocity of motion.

The narrowness of the canal is the whole secret of the happy discovery. A sudden impression being made in the centre of the canal, drives the particles horizontally against its sides: for an instant they resist, and the water has not time to rise upwards; the boat on it, however, must rise; the boat suddenly started does so; and is borne along, while the requisite velocity is maintained, without a possibility of sinking deeper in the water; and with comparatively less resistance in proportion to the velocity of the motion. There is more than this—there is a certain breadth of the canal, a form and length of the boat, and a velocity of motion which will cast the refluent wave from the sides of the canal into the vacancy produced immediately behind the vessel, which aids much her velocity. The wave disappears before, because of the elevation of the vessel in the water; and it is little destructive to the canal, because it is thrown into the middle of its channel behind.

Will the Pennsylvania canal answer as well as the Paisley canal? The Paisley canal is constructed for vessels of only 7 feet beam and 70 in length. A narrow canal has the greatest advantages, and the more uniform, it is the better. Ours is at present far from uniform, and the very extended places often met with in it, as well as the dams, would permit the wave to accumulate at the prow, and consequently the vessel to sink deeper in the water. Another serious difficulty, hereafter to be encountered, is the passing, with safety, boats proceeding in the opposite direction when the velocity is great. Rail roads are double, and the Paisley canal has not been very much tried to give us an idea of the safety in this respect in a great business place.

In a comparison with rail roads the locks on canals would always be a serious hindrance; for rail roads can admit of ascent and descent, to a certain degree, without interrupting the vehicle upon them: canals can never be without locks; and ours, from this to Johnstown, has as many, as in passing them, would nearly occupy the whole time required for the Liverpool rail speed to accomplish the whole journey. Railroads are a great modern discovery, and wherever a canal can be run they can be made; and in many places where water communication is altogether inattainable, they are at the service of the public. In a word, our mechanics here should understand that the Paisley canal for ten miles—from three miles southwestwards of Paisley to Glasgow—is all on one level. The traveling between Paisley and Glasgow, which is seven miles, from the populousness of the cities, Glasgow containing upwards of 200,000 of a population, and Paisley nearly 60,000, is very great. The manufacturing nature of that part of the country makes Paisley a mere appendage of Glasgow, and Johnstowne, three miles west of Paisley, where the first lock commences, a workshop of both cities. To run a boat with great velocity in the immense intercourse of such places, is possible from the level of the canal, and will be profitable from the crowds of passengers always to be found.

The material of which the boat is made, and its peculiar construction, must certainly contribute no less than the narrow channel of the canal, to the velocity mentioned by Mr. Graham. Is it not wonderful, that in Holland, where there are so many canals, differing too in their breadth, and where horses have been so long employed in dragging them, some of those horses did not, some time or other, set off with that velocity which diminishes resistance? Their boats were not made of the right material and construction. The breast of the prow should copy as much as possible after the form of the breast of those waterfowls which can skim over the surface of the ocean with delightful velocity, and should be, as you suggest, of iron. B.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—As a traveler, having had ample opportunity of surveying and examining the condition and improvements of the most prominent towns and cities in the West, I crave the liberty of leaving behind me, in this public manner, my deliberate convictions of the superiority of Pittsburgh, in point of its location and natural resources, and the enterprize and prospects of its citizens. It is a fact, that, with the exception of men of extensive business, and others, (comparatively few,) who have made it a subject of inquiry, the eastern people entertain crude ideas of the West. To say nothing about its commercial and manufacturing importance, they have no adequate notion of the vast extent of territory which industry and enterprize have cleared of forests; nor, in their stead, of the valleys, boroughs, and cities, which, by the same means, have been erected within a few years. But when in connexion, with the improvement of the country, its present and growing importance the scale of intelligence, business, and wealth, is taken into the account, it is a fact that the people of the east are absolutely ignorant of the real condition and character of the West. With the names of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. many of them associate the idea of the savage state, and with this prejudice, it is no wonder that they should entertain unfavorable opinions of the country and its inhabitants. To remove this prejudice, should be an object of every traveler whose means of information enable him to do it; and besides the importance of correct information on this subject, in a commercial point of view, such information is requisite in a political consideration, inasmuch as the more a nation, constituted as ours, knows of the intelligence, wealth, and influence of its several parts, the better qualified are the people, as a political community, to judge of their own national character and importance.

Making Pittsburgh the commencing point, the whole country, extending through the Valley of the Mississippi, is marked by natural divisions and boundaries, including a region which, in point of facilities and resources for agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial enterprize, vies with any other of the same extent in the world. It would be difficult to convince an eastern farmer that the meadows watered by the Connecticut river are not the richest in the world; those only who have emigrated to the West, are undeceived on this subject; and were it not for local partialities, emigration, rapid as it is, would be more so, eastern yeomen receiving correct information from such as have gone before them.

New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington, and many other cities, bear testimony to the increasing intelligence, enterprize, wealth, and importance of the West. Literary institutions, of which our eastern neighbors are tenacious, and commendably so, are amply patronized in the prominent western cities, and the deficiencies of legislative provisions are supplied by individual liberality.

But, Pittsburgh, considering its peculiar natural resources in coal, fuel, and materials for manufactures—its various and extensive manufacturing establishments—its provisions and facilities for western navigation—the business habits of its citizens—the continual multiplication of commercial houses—its almost unparalleled advance in wealth for the last fifteen or twenty years—and withal, the *persevering* enterprize of its citizens—Pittsburgh certainly ranks as the Western emporium. Such of our eastern friends as are unacquainted with the fact, would stare at the amount of business in steam boat navigation, and in wholesale, retail, and commission business of every description. For instance, I was surprised at the amount of sales made at "Konecke's Aucton Room," in a given time. His accommodations are equal to any I ever witnessed in any of the eastern cities—his house is always thronged, and the advantage at which his sales are made, would, I should think, induce eastern merchants to transmit their auction consignments, to the Pittsburgh market, in preference to any other farther West. There is another establishment of the kind in Pittsburgh, in which a respectable business is done.

The country round Pittsburgh is evidently more flourishing than that in the vicinity of any other of the Western cities. This is principally owing to the same natural resources which contribute to the importance of the city itself. Upon the whole, this particular section of the West must, before many years, become an extensive mart.

A TRAVELER.

There is a native dignity in virtue, superior to the accidental importance of office. Had Gen. Jackson possessed that character so loudly claimed for him by his party, it would have proved by far the most certain safeguard to his person. Who would have ventured to pull the nose of Washington? No man. It would have been as safe to "nip the forked lightning." And yet Washington was neither a bully nor a duelist.—*Richmond Whig.*

Pull the nose of Washington!!! What a thought!!! The counterfeit coin may be so defiled, but as to the real Washington, the very suggestion is monstrous!

The Harmonious Party.—The last Lancaster Journal, a Jackson Van Buren paper, says—

"With respect to Gen. McKean's retirement to private life, *no such good fortune bids fair to fall to the lot of the people of this commonwealth.* It was our sincere hope, when first we learned the rumor in question, that it was founded in truth; but a moment's reflection *satisfied us of the utter improbability of the General's voluntary disgorgement of the emoluments and influence of office.* Of its *dignity*, we say nothing—*vide* the letters to Bradford county."

We are said to have *virulently* attacked the character of Mr. Jefferson. This assertion is not correct. We stated a *fact* or two with respect to the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and alluded to his bitter enmity to the Christian religion, of the truth of which enmity, we presume, no intelligent man has the least doubt. The fact is a notorious one. We might have gone further, and *quoted* from his lately published works, PROOF, not of his being a Unitarian, but a *blasphemer* of the Saviour, and an *atheist*. The Argus does not deny the truth of what we said of him, but says, by way of excuse, he was only a *unitarian*, and so was John Adams, as if one being so could justify the other. Now we have the written proofs, left by Mr. Jefferson in his own hand writing, to be published by his executors, that he was a reviler and contemner of religion; that he spoke of Christ as guilty of charlatanry—the deception of a mountebank; and of the Trinity as an odious imposture. And yet, christian reader, this man is *now* to have his birth day celebrated by the choice spirits of nullification: the beautiful fabric of our constitution and our union, and our prosperity so unexampled in the history of man, is to be shook to its foundation, to be paralyzed in its operations by a new party, *assuming* to itself *exclusively* the name of the Democracy, though most motley in its complection, and ready to denounce all who refuse adherence to them.—*Greensburgh Intelligencer.*

From the London Mercantile Journal, April 9.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The cotton spinner and power loom weaving branches of trade continue to flourish with undiminished vigor. Silk weaving is on the increase, both in briskness and extent. Though little or no advance of prices has been given, silk goods are in general demand, and weavers very busy, but cotton weaving by hand is becoming scarcer every day, and the operatives employed in that department are suffering the most horrible privations, resulting from the decay of their calling.—*Manchester Courier.*

The manufactories for various articles of pottery, on Wedgewood's improved principles, afford maintenance to upwards of 10,000 families in this country. Previously to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenware were imported from France.

Iron Trade.—Several of our contemporaries have lately inserted paragraphs announcing advances in the price of iron, which, having sources of accurate information, we are enabled to state, are in some instances incorrect. Taking an average of the different kinds of irons, the total amount of the advances is about 20s a ton, and the reasonable prospects of the trade are such as to afford pleasing expectations of improvement in the condition of Merthyr and its numerous population.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

LEEDS.—More business has been done in the cloth market since the commencement of this month, than for a few weeks previous; but we are informed not so much is doing by the merchants in finished goods. The stock of cloth unfinished is by no means augmented since the commencement of the year, but that of finished woollens is rather on the increase.—*Mercury.*

BRADFORD, *Thursday Evening.*—In our stuff market we have to report no changes since last week; nor, in fact, have any material alteration either in demand or prices taken place within the last month. There was more business done this afternoon than in the earlier part of the day. The same remarks will apply in general to the raw materials.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—On Monday last the flannel market was very dull; scarcely any fine goods were sold, and but few middle and low qualities changed owners.

Fustian cutting in the neighborhood of Rochdale is very brisk, and the work people are receiving about one third more wages than they did four years ago.

It is mentioned, as a favorable indication of the state of our manufactures, that the card making trade in the West Riding is more brisk at present than it has been for several months past.

The Timber Trade.—Within the last few days, several vessels have been taken up here to go to Memel to take in a cargo of timber, from thence proceed to Canada, where the cargo will be delivered, and immediately re-shipped and brought to this port as American timber. What an absurd state of law it must be that can render such a system profitable, and yet what an outcry was raised against the Ministers when they attempted to alter it!—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

DOCTOR JOSEPH TREVOR,
ALLEGHENY TOWN:

OFFICE in Robinson's Row—tenth door from the Canal Bridge.
May 28, 1833.—tf.

20 BARRELS LOUISVILLE LIME—received per Steam Boat Champion, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
May 28, 1833.—tf

Charles H. & John F. White's
Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture
WARE ROOMS,
Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.
May 28, 1833—1m

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.
May 28, 1833.—tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Pennsylvania; and the Judges of said Court have appointed the second Monday (8th day) of July next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Greensburgh—at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper.

NATHANIEL NICCOLLS.
May 20, 1833.—[May 28.—w3t.]

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

JAMES KAY, JR. & CO.
Race street, above Fourth street, Philadelphia,
AND
JOHN I. KAY & CO.
PITTSBURGH,

ANNOUNCE their intention to publish a periodical, under the title of THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The design of this publication is to furnish the medical profession with a large number of the most important treatises on the various branches of their science, in a form far more condensed and less expensive than that in which they are at present attainable. Modeled in some degree upon the plan of Waldie's 'Family Circulating Library,' the work will be printed in a type which will give greater distinctness to the text, while it admits of nearly equal condensation of matter, and the quality of the paper will be in keeping with the permanent importance of the contents.

The treatises will be selected in such a manner as to furnish, in a few years, a very valuable library of works on Medicine, Surgery, and their collateral sciences; and, while due care is exercised in the selection of new publications, of great merit, when suited to the purpose in view, the older authorities, which are out of print, or difficult of access, will not be neglected.

But justice will be done to both author and reader by the avoidance of all abridgement, while critical and explanatory notes and occasional appendices, will be added, in order to elucidate the prevalent opinions and practice of the profession in this city, upon the subject matter of the text.

Recourse will likewise be had to the transactions of learned societies and other similar receptacles, for the best monographs of particular diseases; the scattered essays of several authors of high distinction will be collected and presented to the public, and great care will be exercised in the necessary translations from the works of continental writers.

When graphic illustrations are indispensable, they will be added, but to the extent to which these embellishments can be carried, will, of course, depend upon the amount of patronage bestowed upon the undertaking.

A gentleman, well known in the profession, and whose talents and acquirements are a sufficient pledge for the management of the work, has been engaged as the immediate editor, and every facility will be afforded him by the importation of Journals, transactions of Societies, and new Medical Works, as they appear from the press in Europe.

The PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY, intended for the Medical Profession throughout the United States, will contain nothing of a merely sectional character, but will be conducted with strict regard to the interests of the profession at large.

It will be published in periodical numbers, printed on good paper, royal octavo, with double columns, and delivered to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Due notice will be given of further details of plan—meanwhile, subscriptions received by the publishers, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
April 9—wtf

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise will please call and take out their Licenses, without delay, as suits will be brought against delinquents on the 1st day of June next.

WM. GRAHAM, Jr. City Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, No. 104 Fourth st. } 3t*
May 21, 1833. }

LAW LIBRARY,
TO BE EDITED BY
Thomas Sergeant & John C. Lowber, Esqs.
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

IT is the object of this publication, to furnish gentlem

CITY BATHS.

J. B. VASHON has the pleasure to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Visitors here, that his

CITY BATHS,

In Third street, between Market and Ferry streets,

Are now prepared, *in the first rate Style,* for the use of all who may be disposed to enjoy the luxury of bathing.

☞ He takes this opportunity to invite the patronage of the Public, and is determined to merit their favor, by the strictest attention to their comfort and gratification.

May 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS, best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,

20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—

Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.

May 3, 1833—2mo

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 44 Market street, Pittsburgh, inform the merchants of Pennsylvania and Ohio, that they have lately increased their price of RAGS and TANNERS' SCRAPS, and that they will hereafter give 5¼ *cents per pound* for good mixed RAGS, and the highest market price for TANNERS' SCRAPS.

Their stock being extensive as any in the West, they respectfully invite the custom of country merchants and all others dealing in their line.

May 17—6t

Rags! Rags!! and Scraps.

THE Subscribers will give *Five and a half dollars* per hundred pounds, in Paper, Books, or Stationery, at regular prices, from their respective Stores, for GOOD MERCHANTABLE RAGS, and the highest prices for clean size pieces, usually termed Tanners' Scraps.

D. M. HOGAN, No. 73 Wood st.,
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.,
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
No. 37 Market street.

May 10, 1833—6t

Rags! Rags! Rags!! & Scraps.

FIVE and a half cents per pound will be given for good Merchantable Rags, payable in Books or Paper, at regular prices, if delivered at our Warehouse, No. 80 Front street, Pittsburgh, or at the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, Ohio, and 4 1-2 cents per pound for Tanners' Scraps, if delivered as above.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

May 10, 1833.—6w

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops:
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

CLOTH.

German Swag Tops;	*English Turbans,*
French Tiara do	Of Lustre Seal;
English Baloon do	Chinchilla;
American Rifle do	Cloth, Velvet;
	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

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11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes,* complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery,* of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Ridale, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes givingt emporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN.

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

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FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, }
JOHN SNYDER, } *Ex'rs.*

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,

Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Bo